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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned,

they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose. Close the Fair on Sunday!

Congress, at its last session, gave to the Chicago Fair 5,000,000 souvenir half dollars on the condition that the Exhibition should be closed on Sunday. Now the directors of the Fair are trying to get Congress to remove the condition accepted by them, their determination being to keep the Exhibition open on Sunday throughout its continuance. The main question precipitated by such an effort is vastly greater than that of merely adding dollars to the profit account of the Fair business, or of increasing the facilities for attending the Exhibition for the benefit of the visiting sightseers.

From the earliest days of this country public sentiment has demanded the official observance of Sunday as a day of rest and worship. In every State, unless Louislana be excepted to some extent, Sunday is recognized legally as a distinct and peculiar day. It is in law a dies non. The transaction of all public business is suspended. Courts are not held, and in most of the States common labor and traffic are forbidden. Amusements are prohibited or restricted. At Washington all Federal business ceases. For one day in the week the country stops to rest, and the people have guarded this privilege jealousy. It is the American custom handed down from our fathers, and preserved by public opinion.

For that reason the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was closed on Sunday. As it was recognized by the Federal Government and was held under its patronage. the Exhibition had the character of a Federal undertaking, and, like all the departments and business of the Government, it closed its doors on Sunday. It could not have remained open without violating precedent and custom prevailing throughout American public and private life.

The same reason exists for closing the Chicago Fair on Sunday; and in deference to it Congress properly conditioned its great appropriation for the enterprise. It gave to the Exhibition Its countenance on the express condition that the directors should obey American custom and sentiment by shutting their gates on the day of rest and worship.

If the Chicago Fair is suffered to open on Kumlay the same as on other days, the American method of Sunday observance is abrogated in the most conspicuous manner possible. It is advertised to all our own people and to the whole world that with the consent of Congress the old Sunday restrictions are abandoned here, and that the sentiment of this country as to the subject has undergone a radical change. If the Chicago Fair is to be opened on Sunday, why should not all fairs and all exhibitions and all places of amusement be opened on that day? Why should we not destroy the last vestige of our old-time Sunday observance?

Moreover, the last place in the Union at which to make this experiment and offer this doubtful example is Chicago. It is a town sunk in materialism. From Monday morning until Saturday night its people are engaged in a harum-scarum, helterskelter, rell-mell chase for the things of this world. Even on Sunday they cannot rest from the hunt, or they seek to keep up the excitement in a mad rush after pleasure, forbidden or otherwise. As a day of rest and quiet already Sunday has almost cased to exist in Chicago. It is the wickedest day of the week in that wicked town. Chicago needs only the precedent of the Sunday opening of the Fair to abolish every feature of the American Sunday as it has descended to us. It needs only such an impetus to send it down even deeper in the mire of materialism than it now is: for Chicago does not want to rest. It counts twenty-four hours' rest as time lost from Its all-absorbing pursuit of gain. Chicago more than any other community in the Union, if not in the civilized world, needs to be reminded that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of his possessions, for the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment.

No. Congress must insist, whether in the interests of religion and reverence or in obedience to the custom and sentiment of the American people, that the Chicago Fair shall be closed on Sunday if it is to receive pecuniary aid and official recognition from the Government of the United States. Close the Chicago Fair on Sanday! Close

tt tight!

The People Columbus Discovered.

The ethnological collections at the World's Fair will include representatives from a number of barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes. We have not yet heard that steps have been taken to secure the presence of descendants of the warlike Caribs or the gentler Arawaks whom Columbus and his followers found in that part of the New World which they first saw. These races are still extant, though they are found only in South America; and it is a melanepoly fact that not a single native American, descended from the islanders whom the earliest explorers discovered, now lives in the land of his fathers. The present population of the Antilles comes entirely from Europe. Asia, and Africa.

The natives whom the Spanish explorers found were speedily exterminated by the eruel invaders. Sometimes they were nomin ally converted to Christianity before they were put to death. Forty years after the advent of the Spaniards, not a native was left on the island of Porto Rico. Many of the Arawaks, however, of the Greater Antilles, and Caribs living further east and south, escaped from the white men to the southern continent, where not a few of their relatives had preceded them; for the migration of these tribes to South America had certainly begun before COLUMBUS reached the islands and may have been in progress for many years.

It was then to this refuge that persecuted matives fled; and to-day the de-cendants of to Carits are scattered far and wide, under Various tribal names, throughout central and porthern Brazil, the Amazon valley, and the Guianas. The Arawaks, being of a less warlike and enterprising spirit, settled along the coast of Guinna at no great distance from the sea.

The Carths, scattered in little bands over the country, here retained to a large extent the language and many of the customs of their accestors. Remnants of this pooplease faundin the eastern part of Color - their wholesome influence and making the market for French champagne in

that of the Caribs of the Guianas. On the head waters of the Xingu and Tapajos rivers, many hundreds of miles to the south, true Caribs are found. They are scattered to some extent through Venezuela, and are found in some places along the extreme

northern seacoast. Dr. PAUL EHRENREICH and some other writers have endeavored recently to show that the Caribs are true autocthons of South America. EHRENREICH holds that they came originally from near the head waters of the Xingu and Tapajos rivers. whence they were spread over the northern part of the continent by emigration. This theory does not seem tenable, and is not accepted by leading authorities; for there is satisfactory evidence in the vocabularies preserved by the early Spanish explorers and in the customs and traditions of the people themselves to identify the Arawaks and Caribs as descendants of the natives of the Greater and Lesser Antilles; and one branch of the island emigrants, the Arawaks, still bear the name that their fathers

bore in the days of COLUMBUS. The Caribs are to-day much in the sam condition as they were four centuries ago. They have never won homes for themselves among or near the white men, but have remained scattered in small bands among other tribes, never uniting with them, but maintaining their independence and aggressive spirit. Thus to-day the Caribe of Guiana and the Amazon basin are almost the same as the savages whom the great Admiral saw when he first sighted the islands of the Lesser Antilles; and the Arawaks of to-day are descended from the people he met in the larger Islands of the West Indies. It was fortunate for the two races that they knew a place of refuge from the relentless war that was waged upon them. Not all savage peoples, brought into contact with merciless freebooters and adventurers like the Spaniards who followed COLUMBUS, have been so fortunate. The depths of the great continent, however, furnished to the fugitive Caribs and Ara waks a safe retreat.

It would be interesting if a few of them might be seen at the World's Fair, together with specimens of their arts and habitations. A succinct history of all that is known of their fathers, of their persecutions, of their flight before the white man, and of their distribution through the forests of South America would be a valuable contribution to the Columbian literature of the day. It will, however, probably be long before we are sufficiently acquainted with the ethnology of inner South America to know the full extent of the Carib migrations, and the present abiding places of the many small tribes into which the family is now divided.

The Responsibility of a Newspaper.

We have received an appeal for the "purification of the press" from a committee of the yearly meeting of women Friends, held at Baltimore last November, and we give to it the careful attention due to the importance of its subject and the purity of the motives of these good women.

"We feel," say the committee, "that our profession can avail but little unless, as far as possible, we seek to elevate mankind: and, as there is " no more potent factor for the accomplishment of this than the press," they exhort us to assist them in the effort: "In the name of Him who pronounced a blessing apon the pure in heart we turn to you, in behal those whose literary opportunities do not extend be-youd the newspaners of the day, and who see the

world largely as the press presents it to them.
"Among this class are the youth of our nation; fo these we most earnestly plead that you will use the power vested in your office for their present, fature and eternal good. Thus endeavoring to arouse true public sentiment to see the evil influence of the printed and pictorial advertisements that defile the afrects of our cities, and to exclude from the columns of your paper everything of a demoralizing tendency, wielding your pens to promote more noble aspirations."

The responsibility under which every man rests for his words and example is a weight which should bear heavily on his conscience. His influence does not end with his mortal life. It extends through all time. Like physical force, it is eternal. More especially is the influence exerted by an editor who addresses daily millions of people a power for good or evil so tremendous that he should always employ it with a profound sense of his obligations to use it rightfully. Hence we listen thoughtfully to the pleading of these good Quaker eternal good" of "the youth of our nation" in particular, thanking them for approaching us on the subject.

When it comes to the particular means they would have us employ for this purpose, we have something to say to them by way of caution and admonition. It is not necessary to exhort us "to exclude from the columns of " THE SUN "everything of a demoralizing tendency," for that we do already and sedulously. Nothing of such a tendency is ever allowed to appear in THE SUN, nothing injuriously provocative, and nothing morally unclean. Our diligent effort is to print in these columns only the truth as it is, expressed in pure and correct language. But THE Sun is a newspaper. It prints all the news. It is a record of the history of each day throughout the world. Some of the happenings reveal the goodness of human nature and some its wickedness; but the history would not be honest if it did not contain them all. If THE SUN reported only the good, it would present a false and inaccurate record. It would not give a true history of the day, and it would mislead and deceive the public. Wickedness always seeks to hide itself from the light in order that it may successfully pursue its devilish ways; and if THE SUN lent assistance to the effort by saving it from publicity, we should 5 frames, and on olive oil in bottles from 20 to misuse the power vested in our office, of which these good women speak. Young people are not kept from the bad by pretending to them that there is no bad. The most effective deterrent is the discovery of wrongdoing and its punishment. The darker the place the more necessary it is to pour in the light of publicity.

If the streets of our cities are defiled by printed and pictorial advertisements, the police should see that the offensive placards are removed; but, so far as New York goes, we have not observed any such defilement. Our observation rather is that the illustrated playbills of the theatres, to which probably our correspondents refer more particularly, have taken on a truly and remarkably artistic character of late years. Some of them are really beautiful, and they constitute a positive ornament of the streets. If we should follow the injunction of the women Friends by denouncing the posters as indecent and corruptive of youth, we should only be suggesting to young minds thoughts of evil not provoked by the placards themselves. That is the danger which results from making your own standard as to such things the standard for everybody else. The defilement may be in the heart of the observer and not in the picture observed. The most effective way of promoting evil is to attribute it to things that are really innocent, thus destroying

bla, whose language is almost identical with | them provocative of unclean thoughts not originally suggested by themselves. Callng even the good bad may make it bad in its influence.

Accordingly we must refuse the request of our gentle correspondents that arouse true public sentiment to see the evil influence" of the placards to which they refer. We shall not make their influence evil when it will be rendered evil only by describing it as such. Really they are not harmful, but assault on them as pernicious would tend to make them so. The suggestion of impurity in them would only pro voke impurity, for which we and not the pictures would be responsible as the exciting cause.

We offer to the committee of women Friends our hearty sympathy with all their wise efforts for the purification of the press, and the cievation of its methods and aims

The Commercial Isolation of France. The proportions of the tariff war declared by France against Switzerland are rapidly and daily assuming greater importance in the eyes of European statesmen. The vote by which the French Chamber, just before the recent dissolution, rejected without de bate the commercial convention between the two republics negotiated by Messrs. RIBOT and ROCHE, when Mr. RIBOT, as head of the Government, did not even attempt to defend the convention, is of much more significance as to the immediate future of Europe, probably, than all the pacific and optimistic speeches with which the various European sovereigns have begun the new year. Everything shows that the Swiss people resent the manner in which this tariff war was declared against them, quite as much as they resent the sudden change imposed by it upon the conditions of their national ommerce and industry. At all the chief centres of population in Switzerland-Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne-the popular indignation, according to our latest advices, is already taking the form of a practical boycott against France and everything produced in France. The journalists and publishers of France

have been the first to feel the weight of the Helyetic hand raised in wrath. Down to the 1st of January, 1893, the newspapers of Paris and Lyons were allowed to be imported into Switzerland daily in bales as merchandise, under a low duty, which practically insured for them a wide circulation in one of the best educated countries in the world, throughout a large part of which French is the mother tongue of a most active, intelligent, liberal, and progressive people. This has now come to an end. Under a decree of the Swiss Government, not so much as one copy of a French newspaper can henceforth enter Switzerland, excepting through the Post Office and subject to the full postal rates. As this blow falls at a time of the year when subscriptions are renewed, it is making itself very widely and very painfully felt in France. Yet it is, perhaps, the mildest blow which France has to fear in this contest upon which the French protectionists have entered, as EMILE OLLIVIER entered upon the Franco-German war of 1870, with "a light heart." Will France come out of the contest as she came out of the war of 1870? It would be going rather too far to say this; and yet, in the present condition of Europe, and in the present confused and chaotic situation, financial and political, of the third French republic, who can tell the possible consequences of this "letting out of strife"? The actual commercial policy of France is organized on what may be called, we suppose, the Mc-KINLEY model. Under this policy Franco is to import as little as possible and to export as much as possible. The theory of the "balance of trade" has never been carried out more thoroughly in practical legislation Were the system to achieve complete success, all the ships and all the railway carriages going out of French ports and crossing the French frontiers would leave France laden with French products, and come back bringing only passengers and specie! The French protectionists are not likely to give up the vision of such a result without a persistent effort to achieve it.

During eleven months of 1812, that is from January to December, the imports into France according to the latest statistics feil off by 284,930,030 francs, while the exports from France increased women, that we use the power vested in by 11,000,000 franes. According to the our office for the "present, future, and theorists of the "balance of trade" system, this result is full of encouragement for the authors of the French tariff war. According to the theorists of quite another school, this is a very alarming symptom, which points to a decay and decline in the profitable exchanges of French commerce. How large a part the exports to Switzerland play in the returns of the mereased French exportation of 1892. the statistics do not yet tell us. But already the Swiss Government, responding to the aggressive action of France, has put a pressure of new customs duties on French products which will pretty certainly test the ability of the French producers to compete with their eager and active rivals beyond the Rhine and beyond the Alps. The Swiss duty on French machines and machinery has been raised from 4 francs per 100 kilos weight to 12 francs; on French cutlery from 50 francs to 109 francs; on plated wares from 80 francs to 150; on iewelry from 800 to 500 francs; on cocoa and chocolate from 100 to 300 francs this is a direct premium offered to Genoa and Hamburg, both of which cities are large importers of chocolate]; on cotton goods, dyed and printed muslins and tulle, from 30 and 50 to 150 francs; on shoes from 60 to 159 francs; on cauned food of all kinds from 50 to 89 frames; on olive oil in casks from 1 to 25 francs; on paper from 10 to 14 and from 30 to 35 francs, according to quality; on white and colored textile goods from 45 to 100 francs; on cosmetics from 50 to 150 francs; on silk goods and raw silk in some

qualities from 6) to 18), in others from 10) to 250, and in others from 16 to 400 francs! Such duties as these amount to a prohibition, and are so interpreted by the siik pro ducers and manufacturers of Italy, in which country the production of silk has labored for some time past under a serious depression. The great increase also in the duties on French wines much interest, and gives much pleasure in Italy. Switzerland has been for several years the largest foreign consumer of Italian wines, and Italy now looks forward, therefore, naturally to a rapid and extensive development of her wine trade with Switzerland, as on the 1st of January, 1893, the duty on French wines in the wood was raised to 25 francs the hectolitre, in bottles to 40 francs the hectolitre, and on champagne to 80 france the hectolitre! By this extraordinary increase in the duty on champagne, Germany is likely to profit more immediately than Italy, as the manufacture of champagne wines has made very great progress both as to quantity and as to quality in South Germany during the last decade. The Franco

some of the largest cities in Bavaria. The augmentation of duties on French products in Switzerland covers on the 1st of January more than 200 categories of articles. It is made not hastily nor inconsiderately, but with a distinct eye to developing a permanent change in the commercia relations of Switzerland with her neighbors, the augmentation so far having been so adjusted as to favor Italian, German, and Austrian exporters, without increasing the cost of imported articles unduly to Swiss consumers. This is a very serious feature n the defensive campaign of Switzerland, for if the campaign is thus carried on, the Swiss markets will be preoccupied should France hereafter revise her policy.

Meanwhile on her western frontier another neighbor of France, already irritated by the economical policy of Paris. has taken the alarm. The new Spanish Ministry of SAGASTA is an essentially progressive Ministry, as has been deeisively shown by the polite but positive refusal of SAGASTA to listen to the prayers of a deputation of Spanish ladies, headed by eight Duchesses, nine Marchionesses, and five Countesses, which waited upon him on the instigation of the Bishep of Madrid to object to the opening of the handsome Protestant church, which has been erected n the Spanish capital, curiously enough, by a British subscription raised under the patronage of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. A Protestant missionary movement for the conversion of Catholic Spain, set afoot and promoted in Catholic Ireland, is certainly a new thing under the sun. It does not appear that there are Protestants enough, or ever likely to be Protestants enough, in Madrid to fill the church. But the resolute declaration of SAGASTA that the church must be opened and Protestant worship protected within its walls is, perhaps, the strongest proof that can be given of the "liberalism" of the new Spanish Cabinet. Yet on the question of tariff reform, to which the Spanish Liberals are pledged, SAGASTA is evidently preparing to follow the example of Switzerland, and fight protection in France with prohibition in Spain. Negotiations have already been opened, it is said, between Madrid and Rome for the conclusion of a favorable commercial treaty between Italy and Spain, to the disadvantage of France.

Similar negotiations have for some time been in the air between Spain and Germany and between Spain and Austria. There can be little doubt that the commercial results of this Franco-Swiss rupture will very soon be past alteration by any change which may supervene upon the commercial policy of France. How will it be with the political results? By the last Swiss census there were living in Switzerland 53,627 persons of French nationality. the vast majority of these being tradesmen. persons engaged in various manufactures, artisans, and mechanics. Such of them as were engaged in commerce with France are already setting up loud cries as to the impending ruin of their business. In the German cantons of Switzerland, which comprise nearly three-fourths of the Swiss population. a general league is already forming to exclude all French citizens from all occupations, and to put, in short, France under a national ban. Such a temper pervading the inhabitants of such a country, the most essentially democratic perhaps in the world, cannot fail gravely to influence the foreign policy of the confederation; and when we consider the military and strategie Importance of the geographical position of

this country must within a year from that time, register their names and deposit their photographs in the offices of the United States Collectors of Internal Revenue; and providing further that those of them who failed to obey this law should be expelled from the United States and

shipped back to China. The Chinese have quietly declined to comply with the terms of the law. Out of about 110,000 or more of them in this country less than one hundred all told have registered. Many of the Collectors, including the Collector in this city, have advised them to register. They have received this advice in an impassive way, smiling while it was given, working harder than ever as they smiled in amiability, and beeding

neither advice nor warning. In a short time, therefore, or on the 5th of May, if the law of last year be enforced the job of shipping our 110,000 Chinese residents to China must begin, unless, indeed, they

are imprisoned for disobedience. There are not enough American vessels on the Pacific to transport them from the United States to China during the present year. We have not room in our prisons for them. They will not go away of their own accord; we could not send them away at an expense of less than millions of dollars. Their resistance to the law is of that kind

which is known as passive resistance. The registration law of May last was a foolish piece of legislation. The Chinese Government protested against it on the ground that it violated treaty rights. The est lawyers in the country have given their opinion that it is unconstitutional, and a Chinaman arrested under it in Minnesota was released by a Federal district court there last Thursday, on the ground that one of its provisions is in violation of the Constitution. If this decision is confirmed on the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chinese now here will not be shipped back to China under the Registration act of May last.

We trust that the new Dairy Commissioner for this State, Mr. PREDERICA C. SCHEAUB, will, just as soon as possible take up that neg-lected law which prohibits the marketing of unwholesome milk. It is a law that ought to be strictly enforced in the interest of the public health. By investigations that were made last year, and by others previously made, we got unpleasant proof of the fact that quantities of the milk of cows affected with consumption or other disease are brought to this city from counties up the Hudson and from New Jersey. and that the diseased germs contained in it enter the system of its consumers with mischievous or calamitous results. At the meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture last week some very shocking revelations were made. It appears that in at least three countles of that State not far from this city there are "big swill dairies." the milk of which wholly unfit for use, as it is drawn from swill-fed cows, many of which are diseased

n a dangerous way. Dairy Commissioner SCHRAUB has the authority to prohibit the sale of bad or harmful milk in this State, wherever it may be pronian champagne has seriously injured duced. He possesses ample power to enforce the law upon the subject, and in order that he

may do so, he is permitted to appoint deputy sioners, experts, chemists, agents, an counsel, as he may deem necessary. Mr. SCHEAUB is a man of energy, and there is good

reason to believe that he will perform the duties of his office in a way that will be not less advantageous to honest dairy men than to the consumers of dairy products. He will surely, as soon as possible, give heed to the popular demand for assurance of the wholesomeness of all the milk offered for sale in this city and other cities of our State.

Now, why is it that Domocratic statesme wants tend on sugar? There must be some powers and misticreas reason which they are assumed? Evow. .a.'t a protective tend on sugar just as one rothery a a protective tend on anything class? And: no: way not a—fan-tappers.

They want a tariff on sugar because it is one those articles of universal necessity on which a moderate duty can most easily be collected, and which will be certain to yield that sum of revenue which such a duty should be designed to produce.

But it won't be a protective duty. It will be a duty for revenue only; because, you know, the Constitution does not tolerate the idea of protection; and according to this theory of the Constitution no duty can properly be levied with any protective intent whatever.

It will also be accompanied by a similar duty on tea and coffee, levied because the revenue will be a sure thing, such as the principles of free trade and of revenue only exact.

The Hon. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, Senator rom Colorado, takes a just view of the awful new postage stamps which John Wanamaken has inflicted upon a suffering country. Senator Wolcott proposes that the sale of these horrors shall be stopped, and that nobody shall have them except on his special request that they be furnished to him. In this thing, as in many others, Mr. Wolcorr speaks the voice of truth and wisdom.

The Fire Department of this city deserves especial praise for the signal service it has rendered upon three occasions during the three weeks of the present year. We cannot speak too highly of the performances of the men who rescued the endangered inmates of the Victor Flats on Thursday afternoon. We must here repeat the words which we have often before put in print, that New York has reason to be proud of the Fire Department. It is a body of well-disciplined, highly efficient, stalwart, ever-faithful, and surpassingly brave citizens.

Here is news from Montana:

"A deck of cards made from human skin will be one of Montana's exhibits at the World's Fair." We can hardly suppose that the managers

of the Chicago Fair will permit the exhibition of such a horrible thing. Yet they are gatherminded person can look at without being nauscated. There is a rumor that Scrosis is to take

stand against the hoop-skirt revival and that several of the talented members are preparing to assail it with speeches humorous argumentative, scientific, artistic, and sanitary. We cannot tell how much the fashion able world will be influenced by these speeches; but we have not a doubt that if, de spite ridicule and reason, fashion favors the hoop skirt, the ladies of Sorosis will succum! to it, and show by their shape that they have adopted it and that they know how to move gracefully within it. Do we hear the word 'Never"? Alas! 'tis but a word.

The Mexican Government has discreetly given up its attempt to subdue the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, who have withstood all efforts subdue them, or to impose taxes upon them, ever since the Spaniards invaded Mexico in the sixteenth century. The Yaquis are a peaceable and industrious, yet brave people. who have lived for ages along the range of the Sierra Madre, in the canons of which they escort of a heavy body of troops. The Yaqui warriors, learning of the approach of these hostile troops, assembled in a canon of the mountains, fell upon them and drove them back into Chihuahua, thus putting an end to the latest attack upon Yaqui freedom. The Mexican treasury has been impoverished, not enriched, by this Yaqui campaign.

There is not on the American continent a more interesting tribe of Indians than the Yaquis of the Sierra Madre.

There are more men than women in South Dakota and several other Western States, the melancholy result of which is that lots of the bachelors there are unable to get wives; and there are more women than men in Connectiout and sundry other New England States, the sad consequence of which is that some of the marriageable women there are without husbands. Yet it is not the business of the Federal Government to establish an Inter-State Matrimonial Bureau for the Purpose of Properly Regulating the Proportion of Men and Women in the Respective States of the American Union. In the long run the law of supply and demand, if allowed to operate freely and fairly under the accordant principles of competition and solidarity, will surely letermine and adjust the concurrent or mutnal interests of all the men and women of our country who desire to enter into the holy bonds of wedlock.

Warning Against an Annual Roorback.

From the Baltimore American. We advise every one not to put too much confidence s the premature reports of damage to the peach crop of this State and of Delaware. It is entirely to a early to judge of the extent of any damage that may have occurred.

A New Great Day. I rem the Konene City Times. The sedalia Berm advertises a mammoth ground bog

day number. The Deservill be the first paper in Missouri

Paddy Glenson. ATTER KIDYARD SEDLING.

o thus celebrate ground hog day

From the Econ oy Sur. What is that crowd a yellin' for the said Paddy Gleaanid 'im out, to turn 'im out," the big policeman Where did you get that jag, that jag ?" said Paddy An' sure I'm bracin' for the fight " the big policeman

For they're vexin' Paddy Gleason, they're turn o' of 'im down;
The Sanfordites age runnin' loose, they're own it'
of the town;
They've cut the Major off his name, they've ind is
pull away.
An'they're bouncin' Paddy Gleason in the mernin'. I've voted 'im a score o' times," said Paddy Gleason's nnin' seven score be'ind," the big policeman to been 'te right 'and man for long," acid l'addy And now 'to right 'and man is left," the big police-men said.

For they're vexin' Paddy Gleason-the weather's The Jedge won't recognize him-they're broken of Misther (laven'il be Mayor for a minute, so we're While they're bouncin' Paddy Glesson in the

"What's that so black agin' the sun!" said l'addy Glesson's ald "It's Sanford a mandamin' us." the bir policeman said, "What's that as thouders over ead!" said l'addy (den-mon's aid. Shure Mike-it's Paddy damnin' them!" the big For we're done with Paddy Gleason-'is jig is up toolsy.

The Sheriff got 'im collared-'e's marchin' 'im
Shurs' the b'boys'll all be shakin'—they'll need
their gin to-day.

After hougein' Faddy Glessen in the mornin'. WANTED-IMPROVED TRANSIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The means f reaching our places of business and our somes speedily and in comfort, 100,000 laborers and men doing business in lower New York demand. They demand that no obstacle be interposed to prevent speedy reliaf. Two years ago our condition was about as bad, we thought, as it could become. A majority of the taxpayers were then clearly in favor of making such concessions to the Mannattan Company as were needed. The privilege of a third track and a strip in Battery Park was required. "A strip from Battery Park" the pretext for refusing everything. A scheme for comprehensive rapid transit must be devised. Meantime we must walk or wait. A Commission was created, a body o' able, honest men. Their plan is a good one if it could be made speedily available, but canital does not seek two per cent, investments

Two years has elapsed, the business of the , road has increased, no additional privilege has been accorded, they have been carefully watched, the laying of a single rod of third truck has not been permitted. True, it would have better enabled them to carry tired laboring men from the Battery to 155th street for 5 cents; no matter. The city must be protected from this rapacious corporation. And while they have been doing everything in their power to provide for the rapidity increasing traffic, all the unjust criticisms are for the Manhattan Company. Equal discomforts, and greater, are found upon the surface roads, and yet very little complaint is heard. The horse car system is being rapidly extended throughout the city. Very soon we shall have our principal streets occupied by two to four tracks, in many streets already a serious annoyance and obstruction to ordinary business traffic, but all the bad words are for the Manhattan Company. ing men from the Battery to 155th street for Now, Mr. Jay Gould and his associates have

nall the bad words are for the Manhattan Company.

Now, Mr. Jay Gould and his associates have given us all the means of rapid transit we have, and they deserve well of New York.

The elevated structure is not a "rattle trap." as it has been called. It is well constructed, but is not of sufficient canacity to carry the vast number of passengers that now use it. It is safe. The percentage of loss to human life is less than upon any steam road in the country, probably loss than by any other means of public conveyance. The elevated road does not olistruct the business traffic upon our streets, and from a sanitary point of view it is a benefit. It is a cheap, clean, quick, and pleasant node of conveyance. It is ably managed. It enables is loring men to find cheap and eligible homes in healthy localities. The road is liberally managed. Voluntarily they reduced their fare from ten cents to five cents during certain hours in the interest of working people. Later they voluntarily reduced it to five cents for all distances and during all hours.

If we are to have relied it must come from this company. The people demand speedy relief, and would vote to-day, two to one, to give the Manhattan Company the concessions they ask, including all the needed space in Battery Park. We want no new schemes; the proposers of them never invest their own money, Walt a month and you will have twenty, among them an elevated road up Broadway and through Fifth avenue, and on to Albany. Nothing is too wild when schemers begin to tak. I say nothing against the plan proposed by the Commissioners, and there is nothing that should be said againstit. It will be carried through, and will when schemers begin to hak. I say nothing against the plan proposed by the Commissioners, and there is nothing that should be said againstit. It will be carried through, and will when schemers begin to nonest right to our steam roads. Ten or fifteen years must elapse before this system can be built. Parties believing in and desiring the accomplishment of the Commis

DR. MIGLYNN AND THE LAND TAX. Mr. George Says that the Pope's Misunder

standing of the Theory Has Been Rectified. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See The perlexities of your correspondents, "Capitol" and "Another Catholic," seem due to their failure to note implied explanations of such terms as property and private property in land. But they may find an admirable exposition of the single-tax doctrine in the Latin statement presented to Mgr. Satolli by the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, a translation of which was given in THE SUN of the 17th.

Since it was on this statement that Dr. Me Glynn's restoration was based, and since that restoration has been ratified at Rome, it is evident that there is not and never has been Switzerland, it becomes apparent that the commercial isolation in which France is now seeking a panacea for her agricultural distress and financial disorder may well inure very seriously to the benefit of that Triple Alliance which, whether with reason or without reason, most Frenchmen persist in regarding, not as a guarantee for the peace of Europe, but as a menace to the future of France.

The Chinese in America.

In May of last year a law was enacted by Congress providing that all the Chinese in May of a heavy body of troops. The Yaqui Christians is the most and serve that the Sierra Madre, in the caffons of which they have always confronted their advertages, and what is now best known as the single-tax dectrine; and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and what is now best known as the single-tax doctrine; and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and what is now best known as the single-tax doctrine; and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and what is now best known as the single-tax doctrine; and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that doctrine and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting that, no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had conformed that Cardinal Manning was right for the propose with the factorine and what is now best known and what is any conflict between true Catholic teachings

Holiness, as the head of the largest body of Christians, is the most august representative."

The answer has come. In the reinstatement of the McGlynn on a correct presentation of single-tax doctrines, the highest authority of the Catholic Church has declared in the most companie manner that there is nothing in them inconsistent with the Catholic faith. From henceforth the Encyclical on the Condition of Labor—a most noble and noteworthy declaration that religion is concerned with the social evils of our time, and that chronic powerly is not to be recarded as a dispensation of Providence—is evidently to be understood not as disapproving of the single tax, but as disapproving of the grossque misrepresentations of it that were evidently at first presented to the Pope.

The Ballot Law Amendment. To the Epiton or The Sex-West There is one defect in the pending amen iment to the electural ballot law, which is a serious one, I think: the restriction of each andidate to one column on the blanget ticket. In the first Assembly district of Queen's county at the late election, the Gleason Bemorgatic candidate received 2,330 votes, the Sanford Democratic candidate received ed 2,196, and the Republican candidate 1,057. The ed 2.190, and the flectbiene candidate 1.057. The indicial district in which Judge Partiett was elected includes queens cann y, and under the terms of the proposed amendment be cond, if a can lidate, have instance of the rich term in the decision of the canton's comm, but not in both. Why more I regard this as an invasion of the rathes of the voters more expectancy as if relates to indicial offices, and as the setting up of a monopoly in the way of nonmario is which is discussed in the American notion of citing a citizen varieties wheever he pleases thus the relater phrase. An invince copy of the bill of hand, have not pointed out in their the promised effects of the restriction, which is entirely undemorate and in view of the restriction which is entirely undemorate and in view of the results of the last three elections in this state, quite uncalled for. New York, Jan 21.

Has Any One This Bo k!

To ros Empres or The Sen-Sec. Porty years ago, in the New York city primary public schools, was used a reading book entitled "Popular Lessons." (There were we have books in the series, the more elementary being Popular Lessons for Young Children. & Haventitled "Popular Lessons for Young Children." Is Having Ired to many directions to secure a copy, it has occurred to me that a natice in your columns would reach further than the many present and incat applications to when his constant presents. The most is out of print. The inclinators may have been an English firm, but there may be and keep in some Jamily who would be consisted to the product of the authors were. I besteve, Yass I daswed in and Mrs. Authors were I besteve. Yass I daswed in and Mrs. Authorised Irish in these in the product for time a copy within three months. In case, you arterine his ase withhold tame of writer, who wishes it merely for "old association's account of the street, near Santa Clara arcune, Alameda, And

Theory of Our Present Weather,

To the Lipiton of The Sun-Sic. The phenomenal. me or very dry state of the atmosphere is, in internets. the cause of the pesent very cold weather. Nonetime tempers extremely her or cord weather. The special internets because it was a read priving of this Pontinent as well as of furnish and the read of the pontinent as well as of furnish and the read of the remark of the no immediate for the read of the cold as well as the read as a fermion to the lower or upper strate of the act and the read as a fermion the action residuals and the second union period by moisture across the temperate control of the cold as the fermion of the cold as the co

S. DAGGETT. Tammany Extravaganc .

To run Fiores or Tur Species. It is which in keep is with Tammahy methods that thought a claimed that there isn't sufficient money to clean the streets properly, the horses which may the cauts of the Street theating lest herardment should be maddled with the stand clean thankers | binds a twinner, i protest amuset this mediers extratagation. As a member of the city thin, I am, so, But

One of Them.

As a the Colomic Inchy Toronto Don't you set tread of sharering for questions? inquired the contage at the railway station.

Awfully "replied the ticket seller with a dreary yawe. "Fee answered that one more than afty times it is morning."

> To a Landlady. should she seek heaven upon earth, Ob, may the kind fates give her A land where bogs are ba The cattle, naught but liver

thelp sourself to get rid of that cough or cold, or any athmetic or threat trouble, by using Dr. D. Jayne's

Perfect roadbed, four tracks, fine cars, quick time and draud Central Station-all by New York Central-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The cold weather, with the stating sleighing, and outdoor exercise that comes with it, has done good work for Society. It has made ballrooms fresher and liveller than they

usually are at this advanced period of the season. The toning up of exhausted virality and the banishmen! of nervous prostration of we itself in blooming cheeks, sparkling eyes, and a total absence of the fagged, saded look that comes over people as Lept approaches. This was fully exemplified at Sacry's and Tuesday evening, when the prestiest same paper tion ball of the season took place. There is an exceeding refinement and olegance about Sherry's rooms almost suggestive of a gentleman's house, and the passing to and for of fair women in dainty clothes through his white and a dd ballrooms and up and down his me turesque stalrways is always a pretty sign.

On Tuesday evening everything and every body seemed fresher and fairer than ever tefore. Pall gowns showed not a sign of weer; diamonds, which are supposed to be mispendent of the temperature, displaced to brillianer of stars on a frosty night, and e. ry one said that the women looked phenomenally well. Mrs. William E. Vanderbilt, who had been to one of Mrs. I. Townsend Burlen's elaborate dining functions, looked in for helf an hour, but took no part in the dancing was superuly gowned in blue satin and ve vet and were the smallest of her diamond or mans. Miss Kernochan's frock of whited atted net, with a tringe of pink hya inthe falling over the corsage and around the bottom of the skirt, was charmingly simple and becoming.

Miss Thompson, an extremely pretty girl, from Philadelphia, was one of the belies of the evening, and Miss Cora Randolph looked handsome in black satin, with a profusion of silver spangles and ornaments. Mrs. Griswold Gray. who appears this winter in the new role of chaperon to her young niece. Miss littel. Irvin, wore a rich shade of purple velvet. which merits its preflx of "royal," and a profusion of diamonds.

The most regal entertainment of the winter was, however, on Wednesday evening at Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's. Whether the architect of this white marble house on Fifth avenue intended to endow its exquisite carvings and nobly proportioned rooms with an aspect sug-gostive only of the courts of kings, or whether the five-and-twenty footnien who pass the visitor in through its spacious halls and up its marble stairway carry the imperial stiffness of the genuine flunkey in their plush breeches and silk stockings, it is difficult to say, but certain it is that no other house in New York imparts to the guest such a comfortable sense of importance and superiority. And yet there is nothing gaudy, showy, or pretentious about it. It is only a marvel of decorative erchitecture and a perfectly appointed rich man's dwelling. The hostess, according to her usual custom in her own house, was dressed with great simplicity in pure white, and were no ornament but a crescent in diamonds on the front of her corsage. The cottilon, which was danced in the white and gold drawing rooms, was an exceptionally picturesque as well as animated one, and was led by Cot. William Jay, who of late years has been more identified with coaching than he has been with dancing.

Thursday was rather an off day, dedicated to teas and luncheons, with a dance at Mrs. Seward Webb's in the evening. The marriage of Miss Maria del Valle to her cousin, the Marquis de Casa Argudin, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and was a very imposing ceremonial. The young bride, who was superbly costumed and wore jewels of priceess value, was surrounded by a group of pretty. Frenchy-looking girls, all of foreign parentage. and the bridal procession was headed by the customary number of solemn-looking ushers one of whom escaped from the durance vile of a police court just in time to do duty at his friends' wedding. Snowballing is an ideally innocent pastime, when indulged in at the right time and in the right place, but when resorted to as a diversion for the small hours, is apt to lead to awkward complications.

Tableaux and private theatricals are generally supposed to be Lenten monopolies, but a very beautiful exhibition of the former was seen by a limited number of Mrs. George I. Rives's intimate friends at her residence in Thirty-eighth street on Saturday avening week before last. The number of pictures was restricted to seven, and they were all single figures taken from portraits and by celebrated artists. The artists, Munzig and Porter, saw to the proper arrangement of lights and backgrounds, and as each person appeared but once, there were no tedious waits such as usually try the tempers and backbones of poor humanity at similar exhibitions. Mrs. Roche in Romney's picture of Lady Hamilton was a vision of heauty, and no words could do justice to Mrs. Porter's exquisite grace and richness of coloring in the portrait of Mmo. d'Allonville, by Nattier, a fashionable French painter of the seventeenth century. Van Dyke's picture of the Lady Derby of his day was reproduced with excellent effect by Miss Eleanor Howitt, and her sister, resplendent in an Oriental costume, covered with jewels, scored a corresponding success as the trage ty Queen, Roxann, Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Miss Penelope," with her mob can and mittened hands, seemed to live again in Mrs. Rives's pretty little daughter, Nation, and Mrs. De Forest was superbly handsome as Fron-Fron. Indeed, the whole representation was charming and greatly enjoyed by all vho were so fortunate as to be bidden to it.

The rush of gayety during the week, and the fact that Mrs. James A. Burden and Mrs. Townsend Burden were both entertaining large dinner companies on the same evening. had no effect whatever in diminishing the attendance at Miss De Forest's and Miss Callender's musical on Friday evening. Notwithstanding the size of the reoms and the spacloueness of halls and staircase, nearly all the men, and very many ladies, were scarcely able to get standing room. That everybody who had cards for four entertainments should have elected to go to this particular one was a rare tribute to Mr. Wolff and Mr. Hollman, the news of whose engagement for the ochsion had been spread far and wide. The spectawas a beautiful one, spart from the music, and the hostesses must have been delighted with their success. The apartment which they occupy is picturesque in itself, and its marble corridors and halls, and its winding staircases, thronged as they were on Friday evening with beautiful well-dressed women, sparkling with lewels, suggested vividly one of the canvases of the old Venetian master, Paul Veronese, except that his cavaliers in the gay costumes of his period were wanting.

Sporting men who have betaken themselves to Jekyli Island and the other happy hunting grounds in the Carolinas send glowing accounts of the quantity and quality of this year's game. Woodcock and snipe are both abundant, and one gentleman reports a bag of 125 fine birds in one day's shooting. It may therefore be expected that the rush Southward will be quite equal to the Eastern and Western exodus during the next few months. The popular White Star liner Majestic, which is to sail next Wednesday, will open the transatlantic season by going out crowded to her utmost capacity. Among those who have taken berthe in her are: Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin and Miss Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Engene K. Hr. Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Hicks, Mr. William K. Vanderblit, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cram, and Mr.

Winfield & Hoyt. Cable news from over the sea has been full of sadness for the last few days. The death of Commander Emory's two lovely children has called forth much sympathy among those who have enjoyed the hospitality of Captain and Mrs. Emory at their London home during the last three years. Mrs. Emory is a daughter of Richard S. Willis, and has been very popular with both English and Americans since her husband has been naval attache to the legation there. The condition of Bradley Martin. Jr., was more encouraging at the last accounts, but private letters say that the typhoid fever from which he is suffering is of a very severe type, and under the most favorable circumstances many months must elapse before he can make a complete recovery.